

GREAT REDUCTION
—15—
The Prices
—07—
SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$70.

Singer's Letter-A-Machine,
is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing
and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with
Hammer,) and beautifully ornamented,
FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and
adaptation for manufacturing purposes.
For No. 3 machines are especially adapted to all

LEATHER WORK.

Wholesale and Retail
 Remitting Charges, Silk Twines, Linen
 and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best
 Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would want
 all persons using our machines to buy only ours. We
 know that there are no other such of the most inferi-
 or quality, at their prices. In the choice for the best,
 the Needles sold by us are manufactured especially for
 our machines. A bad needle may render the best ma-
 chine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch
 Offices are furnished with

GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in
 postage stamps or bank notes.

[illegible][illegible]

Local Agents Wanted.
T. M. SINGER & CO.,
 488 Broadway, New York.
 Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street.
 Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House.
LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.
 Mr. R. O. Owsen, Beloit.
 Mr. Wm. Knapp, Janesville.
 superdwtr

WHITE GLUE,
TALLMAN & COLLINS,

"Month School Libraries,
NORTH BEECH, FINE BOOKS, &c. A very large
supply on hand this day, at
O. J. DEARBORN.

IF YOU WANT
Good 6s Black Silks
Call at
St. Louis,
on
January, July 10th, 1892.
MCKAY & BRO'S,
Jyldant

Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!
We have just received, direct from the manufac-
turers, a splendid assortment of
Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses and Children,
and in the very best manner and of the most temper-
ed steel, which will be sold at the
lowest prices.

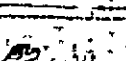
lowest Cash Price.
Call and see them at RICH, GAUL & HORN'S,
112½ East
At Chapman Bros.' old stand.

**IF YOU WANT
GOOD OR BLACK SILKS**
Call at
Janoville, July 15th, 1892. McKEE & BROS.
116½ East

Choice Havana Segars!
NONE equal to them in this city. Call and try
them at
118½ East COLWELL'S DRUG STORE.

**IF YOU WANT
NEW STYLES OF FALL CARPETS**
Call at
McKEE & BROS.

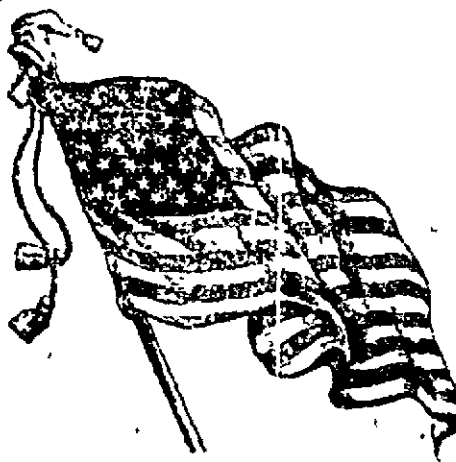
Janesville, July 14th, 1862. Sent by express
 \$1500 wif



D. W. LEWIS
 HAS JUST RECEIVED A
NEW STOCK
 of Guns, Revolvers, Knives-Blades, Forks, Pouches,
 Cigars, Powder, &c, &c, in fact everything that a sportsman
 is in need of. Please give a call and examine. All to
 be sold cheap.

of the finest patterns.
AS USUAL!
SMITH & BOSTWICK
 are receiving
The First New Goods!
 Salt Lette
KEROSENE LAMPS.
 KEROSENE Lamps, combining all of every make
 ly and style, at
Very Low Prices,
 at the sign of the **GOLDEN MONIAR,**
 corner of Main street, at the sign of the **First Adick Main street.**
Thayer Chemicals

Drugs, Chemicals,
Patent Medicines, & Dye Stuffs,
& large stock and will be bought, at
TALLEMAN & COLLINS.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 101 Broadway, New York.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
I. C. SLOAN,
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Comptrol of the towns of Center, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Janesville,
JONATHAN GOULD, of Center.

THIRD DISTRICT—Comptrol of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
JACOB FOWLER, of Bradford.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBERTON, of Johnson.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
(LEVI ALDEN), of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.

TREASURER,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

CORRECTOR,
S. D. LOCKIE, of Johnson.

COMMISSIONER,
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

The Election Foot.

If anything could be necessary to show the real designs of the "Union" movement in this state, which are simply the distraction and defeat of the republican party and the election of democratic congressmen and democratic members of the legislature in order to elect a democratic U. S. senator, the action of the "Union State Central Committee" would reveal them. Every member of this committee with whose politics we are acquainted is a democrat. It has called "union" congressional conventions only in republican districts. The democratic districts are let alone. There is no interference in the first district where the Ryan democracy are fighting John F. Potter; there is no aid to Col. Bragg, a war democrat, against the copperhead candidate, C. A. Eldredge; there is no attempt to injure the prospects of any democrat, no matter what his antecedents or his present associations. But wherever a republican can be hit, there is the place where this unrepentantly patriotic committee plants its blows. What republican can be fooled by any such shallow device?

The Battle of Corinth.

The Chicago Tribune has further details of the battle of Corinth. The rebels lost 4000 killed and wounded in the two days' battles at Corinth, and a large number of prisoners—more than could be accommodated. It is said, by the correspondent of the Tribune, to be a low estimate to say that in the engagements at Corinth and at Hatchie, not less than 10,000 of the rebels were killed and wounded, and that fully that number were taken prisoners. An immense quantity of artillery and all of the enemy's baggage train are in our possession, and we may safely count on the utter destruction of the flower of the southern army.

No Wisconsin troops, except the 17th regiment, are mentioned in the report above referred to. Gen. Hamilton's division was in the battle, and as our battery was in his division, we may infer that it was in the fight.

THE PROCLAMATION IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.—A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says—"Private advices from Gen. McClellan's headquarters assure us that the President's emancipation proclamation is heartily approved by the Union men in Maryland and Virginia, whose only regret expressed is, that it does not sooner take effect."

In drinking saloons, even, it is represented that the same feeling prevails.

WESTERN TROOPS GOING TO WASHINGTON.—The Monroe Sentinel has received a letter from Capt. Blinfield, written at Covington, Ky., which says that five regiments left there for Washington on the 30th ult., and expresses the opinion that there will not be much fighting in Kentucky.

REVIVED.—Messrs. Geo. H. Shaw and Thomas Hughes have re-established the Beaver Dam Citizen. They say in their salutatory:

"We shall publish a republican paper, devoted, in its political department, to the advocacy of those principles of political economy which constitute the sound conservatism of the republican party, and of the existing cabinet at Washington."

D. K. Tenney has been nominated by the republicans of Madison city as a candidate for the assembly.

A. W. Stark has been nominated as a republican candidate for the assembly in the northern district of Sauk county, and W. W. Field has been nominated for the Pocahontas district in Grant county.

CAMP NEAR DAM No. 4,
MAYLAND, Oct. 2, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I am not well, and do not feel at all like writing; but as a duty to the friends of the company, I will write a few lines.

You doubtless have watched the movements of the army of the Potomac, and a long list of their movements would be tiresome for me to write, and as I consider, perfectly useless. In the battles of Manassas, Bull Run and Maryland, our regiment have done no fighting, although at the battle of Antietam we took a conspicuous part. At the latter battle our corps (Franklin's) reinforced the corps of Hooker and Sumner. The federal troops had fought gallantly, but had been overpowered by numbers and were obliged to fall back. We (our brigade) took position in the cleared fields and corn-fields, under the enemy's fire, but they were at a good distance off and still retreating, and we did not return the fire. My company were instantly deployed as skirmishers, with a company of the 5th Maine, and we followed the rebels to within sixty yards of their stronghold in the woods in our front. This was about 11 a. m., and we lay there, partly under the crest of a hill, watching their movements and firing at their skirmishers as often as they showed their heads from their cover behind the fence. We occupied this position until about 9 p. m., when we were relieved by Co. A of our regiment.

The 2d and 3d brigades of our division (Smith's) did some splendid fighting on our left. Being in the advance as I was during nearly the whole fight after we arrived, gave me a fine view of the whole battle. The rebels were fought over some three times after 11 a. m. There was an elevation between our lines and the enemy, serving as a cover for both. Our lines would advance to the crest of the hill, where they would be promptly met by the enemy, and a desperate fight would take place. The enemy having columns entrenched behind the hill, would force our men back, and would follow them to our lines, where they would find us in strong numbers, and after another desperate fight they would fall back. Some three times were the fields on our left fought over in about the same manner; and although the slaughter on both sides was terrible, yet it was a beautiful sight. Men were dropping from the lines at every step. Mounted officers would advance to cheer on the men, when suddenly a horse would fall, or the rider fall, and the horse and rider would fall in the wildest manner across the field. Amidst all this the artillery of both sides, as their opportunity comes, are sending forth their missiles of destruction and death in thunder tones. Our artillery has the advantage of position, and after the infantry fight has subsided, and the rebels have fallen back to their entrenchments in the woods, an order comes for our artillery to "shell the woods."

The order is promptly obeyed, and some thirty pieces on our side commence the work—and such music! One rebel battery gets a range on one of our batteries, and tries to reply, when several of our batteries are turned upon it (much of the artillery being in the smoke, the gunner cutting the fuse so it will explode at the proper distance), and soon it is silent.

Myself and my skirmishers were about equidistant between our's and the rebel batteries, the skirmishers having to lie on the ground so the artillery could shoot as low as possible. Round shot, unexploded shell, and fragments of shell fell thick and fast about us; but we had been sent out to watch the enemy—all knew the responsibility, and not a man flinched.

I was interested to hear more of the rebel battery, and next day our regiment was marched directly by it. Here my curiosity was gratified. There were two guns. At one place where the guns were, there were seventeen dead rebels, and at the other thirteen. Their caissons and limbers were exploded and battered to fragments, and all their horses lay dead on the ground, many with harness on. I inquired of the prisoners if they could tell anything about it, and found one that had seen the whole fight. He said that one shell had killed and wounded all their artillery, and that volunteers were called for to work the guns; that he, with ten others, volunteered; that one of our shells exploded directly over his gun, killing and wounding all but him; that they kept calling for volunteers as long as they could get them, and then abandoned the guns.

I intended when I commenced to write but little, and that more particularly about the company; but I find that I will have to look up another piece of paper. Paper is scarce.

I said before that we marched directly by where the rebel battery stood, but this was the second day after the battle, Sept. 19th, the last fighting being Sept. 17th. On the morning of the 18th I expected the battle to be renewed, but no flag of truce was sent over from the rebel side for the purpose of burying the dead and taking care of the wounded. (This I believed then, and do now, was a dodge to get rid of fighting and prepare for a retreat, for they do not care for their dead and wounded.) After terms were agreed upon, our pioneers went at the work of burying the dead of both sides. They commenced in the forenoon of the 18th and continued the work until the night of the 19th. Wm. C. Stuck, of my company, one of the pioneers, gives me these figures as the result: Rebels 103, Union 42. The men of our side were mostly of the 10th and 12th Massachusetts regiments.

I did not have an opportunity to go over the ground except directly in front of our regiment, and behind our line of skirmishers. My judgment is, so far as I saw, that their loss was about three to one on one killed. In some places the rebel dead were so thick upon the ground that they lay upon each other. In one spot, directly where my company stood before they were deployed, forty-seven rebels were buried, the pioneers gathering them in a space not more than a rod distant from the grave.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
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Merchandise and necessities are enormously high. King cotton is destroyed. The staple is worth but three cents a pound, and a bale will not buy a pair of Yankee shoes. He estimated that ten per cent only of the last cotton-crop has been burned.

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The new Merrimack is not yet finished.
Sweet potatoes are \$8 per barrel, and coffee and sugar \$1 per pound each. Little or no molasses on sale. In drinking cups sold for seventy-five cents each, and all other necessaries in proportion.

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Gen. Dumont surprised the confederate forces at 3 o'clock this morning, by attacking the guard on the tumpike bridge with such vigor that they were unable to destroy that bridge as they had intended. Six confederates were found dead, and fifteen wounded. Several wounded were carried off, but the darkness prevented a correct estimate of the number. Our loss is three killed, and no wounded or prisoners. The confederate force was 600 cavalry and two regiments of infantry.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.
A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement at Perryville the rebels had possession of part of the field.
The government, at an expense of \$200,000, is about constructing a hospital, near the House of Refuge, capable of accommodating 2,000 men.

Gen. Sheridan (?) of Illinois is reported killed, doubtless, by loss as stated at 2:00 o'clock to-day. The confederate loss is not ascertained. The enemy are north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.
Bragg's army attacked Gen. McCook's corps near this place yesterday. The fighting was desperate. Gen. James S. Jackson, ex-congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed. Gen. Terrell of Virginia, formerly of Terrell's battery, commanding a brigade, was very severely wounded. On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The confederates were greatly superior to the federals in numbers. McCook was heavily reinforced, and the battle was renewed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by Gen. Rousseau's division, formerly Mitchell's. Col. George Webster of the 98th Ohio, acting brigadier general of the 31st brigade, was severely wounded. The firing ceased about seven o'clock this evening.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.
Special to the Chicago Times.—First Lt. Henry Halsey is commissioned adjutant of the 15th regiment, vice Borchers, resigned; Geo. W. Fay, of Oshkosh, assistant surgeon of the 32d regiment; H. H. George, quartermaster of the 2d cavalry.

The sheriffs of 33 counties in the state had made returns to Draft Commissioner Vilas up to yesterday morning.
Mr. Thompson, of the Home League, has been appointed collector, and T. S. Terry, of the Berlin Courier, assessor, under the new tax law.

James Grady was yesterday indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree, for killing Ward, a week ago.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office at Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

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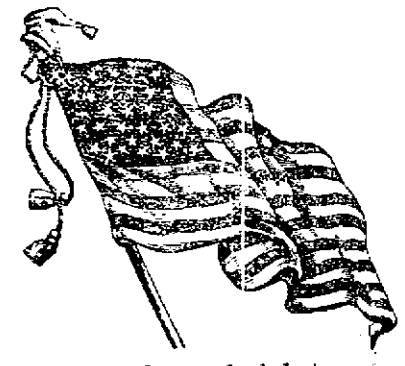
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WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

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Secretary Smith's absence in Indiana will continue for several weeks.
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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe out falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS.
I. C. SLOAN,
of Rock County.
FOR SENATOR.
WM. A. LAWRENCE.
Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Center, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Janesville.
JONATHAN GORT, of Center.
THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie.
JACOB FOWLE, of Bradford.

County Ticket.
FOR SHERIFF.
REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Johnston.
CLERK OF THE COURT.
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.
REGISTER OF DEEDS.
C. C. KEELER, of Beloit.
TREASURER.
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.
CLERK OF THE BOARD.
S. L. JAMIES, of Beloit.
SURVEYOR.
S. D. LOCKIE, of Johnston.
CORONER.
S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.
SUPERVISOR AT LARGE.
WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

The Clever Foot.

If anything could be necessary to show the real designs of the "Union" movements in this state, which are simply the distraction and defeat of the republican party and the election of democratic congressmen and democratic members of the legislature in order to elect a democratic U. S. senator, the action of the "Union State Central Committee" would reveal them. Every member of this committee with whose politics we are acquainted is a democrat. It has called "union" congressional conventions only in republican districts. The democratic districts are left alone. There is no interference in the first district where the Ryan democracy are fighting John F. Potter; there is no aid to Col. Bragg, a war democrat, against the copperhead candidate, C. A. Eldredge; there is no attempt to injure the prospects of any democrat, no matter what his antecedents or his present associations. But wherever a republican can be hit, there is the place where this superlatively patriotic committee plants its blows. What republican can be fooled by any such shallow device?

The Battle of Corinth.

The Chicago Tribune has further details of the battle of Corinth. The rebels lost 4000 killed and wounded in the two days' battles at Corinth, and a large number of prisoners—more than could be accommodated. It is said, by the correspondent of the Tribune, to be a low estimate to say that in the engagements at Corinth and at Hatchie, not less than 10,000 of the rebels were killed and wounded, and that fully that number were taken prisoners. An immense quantity of artillery and all of the enemy's baggage train are in our possession, and we may safely count on the utter destruction of the flower of the southern army.

No Wisconsin troops, except the 17th regiment, are mentioned in the report above referred to. Gen. Hamilton's division was in the battle, and as our battery was in his division, we may infer that it was in the fight.

THE PROCLAMATION IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.—A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says—"Private advices from Gen. McClellan's headquarters assure us that the President's emancipation proclamation is heartily approved by the Union men in Maryland and Virginia, whose only regret expressed is, that it does not sooner take effect."

In drinking saloons, even, it is represented that the same feeling prevails.

WESTERN TROOPS GOING TO WASHINGTON.—The Monroe Sentinel has received a letter from Capt. Bindley, written at Covington, Ky., which says that five regiments left there for Washington on the 30th ult., and expresses the opinion that there will not be much fighting in Kentucky.

REVIVED.—Messrs. Geo. H. Shaw and Thomas Hughes have re-established the Beaver Dam Citizen. They say for their salutary:

"We shall publish a republican paper, devoted to its political department, to the advocacy of those principles of political economy which constitute the sound conservatism of the republican party, and of the existing cabinet at Washington."

D. K. Teecey has been nominated by the republicans of Madison city as a candidate for the assembly.

A. W. Stark has been nominated as a republican candidate for the assembly in the northern district of Sauk county, and W. W. Field has been nominated for the Boscobel district in Grant county.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP NEAR DAN NO. 4, MARYLAND, Oct. 2, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I am not well, and do not feel at all like writing; but as a duty to the friends of the company, I will write a few lines.

You doubtless have watched the movements of the army of the Potomac, and a long list of their movements would be tiresome for me to write, and, as I consider, perfectly useless. In the battles of Manassas, Bull Run and Maryland, our regiment have done no fighting, although at the battle of Antietam we took a conspicuous part. At the latter battle our corps (Franklin's) reinforced the corps of Hooker and Sumner. The federal troops had fought gallantly, but had been overpowered by numbers and were obliged to fall back. We (our brigade) took position in the cleared fields and corn fields, under the enemy's fire, but they were at a good distance off and still retreating, and we did not return the fire. My company were instantly deployed as skirmishers, with a company of the 6th Maine, and we followed the rebels to within sixty yards of their stronghold in the woods in our front. This was about 11 a. m., and we lay there, partly under the crest of a hill, watching their movements and firing at their skirmishers as often as they showed their heads from their cover behind the fence. We occupied this position until about 9 p. m., when we were relieved by Co. A of our regiment.

The 2d and 3d brigades of our division (Smith's) did some splendid fighting on our left. Being in the advance as I was during nearly the whole fight after we arrived, gave me a fine view of the whole battle. The fields were fought over some three times after 11 a. m. There was an elevation as a cover for both. Our lines would advance to the crest of the hill, where they would be promptly met by the enemy, and a desperate fight would take place. The enemy having columns entrenched behind the hill, would force our men back, and would follow them to our lines, where they would find us in strong numbers, and after another desperate fight they would fall back. Some three times were the fields on our left fought over in about the same manner; and although the slaughter on both sides was terrible, yet it was a beautiful sight. Men were dropping from the lines at every step. Mounted officers would advance to cheer on the men, when suddenly a horse would fall, or the rider fall, and the horse turn and run in the wildest manner across the fields. Amidst all this artillery of both sides, as their opportunity comes, are sending forth their missiles of destruction and death in thunder tones. Our artillery has the advantage of position, and after the infantry fight has subsided, and the rebels have fallen back to their entrenchments in the woods, an order comes for our artillery to "shell the woods." The order is promptly obeyed, and some thirty pieces on our side commence the work—and such music! One rebel battery gets a range on one of our batteries, and tries to reply, when several of our batteries are turned upon it, (much of the artillery firing is at the smoke, the gunner cutting the fuse so it will explode at the proper distance) and soon it is silent.

Myself and my skirmishers were about equidistant between our's and the rebel batteries, the skirmishers having to lie on the ground so the artillery could shoot as low as possible. Round shot, unexploded shell, and fragments of shell fell thick and fast about us; but we had been sent out to watch the enemy—all knew the responsibility, and not a man flinched.

I was interested to hear more of the rebel battery, and next day our regiment was marched directly by it. Here my curiosity was gratified. There were two guns. At one place where the guns were, there were seventeen dead rebels, and at the other thirteen. Their caissons and limbers were exploded and battered to fragments, and all their horses lay dead on the ground, many with harness on. I inquired of the prisoners if they could tell anything about it, and found one that had seen the whole fight. He said that one shell had killed and wounded all their artillerymen, and that volunteers were called for to work the guns; that he, with ten others, volunteered; that one of our shells exploded directly over his gun, killing and wounding all but him; that they kept calling for volunteers as long as they could get them, and then abandoned the guns.

I intended when I commenced to write but little, and that more particularly about the company; but I find that I will have to look up another piece of paper. Paper is scarce.

I said before that we marched directly by where the rebel battery stood, but this was the second day after the battle, Sept. 19th, the last fighting being Sept. 17th. On the morning of the 18th I expected the battle to be renewed, but lo! a flag of truce is sent over from the rebel side for the purpose of burying the dead and taking care of the wounded. (This I believed then, and do now, was a dodge to get rid of fighting and prepare for a retreat, for they do not care for their dead and wounded.) After terms were agreed upon, our pioneers went at the work of burying the dead of both sides. They commenced in the forenoon of the 18th and continued the work until the night of the 19th. Wm. C. Stuck, of my company, one of the pioneers, gives me these figures as the result: Rebels 193, Union 42. The men of our side were mostly of the 10th and 12th Massachusetts regiments.

I did not have an opportunity to go over the ground except directly in front of our regiment, and behind our line of skirmishers. My judgment is, so far as I saw, that their loss was about three to our one in killed. In some places the rebel dead were so thick upon the ground that they lay upon each other. In one spot, directly where my company stood before they were deployed, forty-seven rebels were buried, the pioneers gathering them in a space not more than a rod distant from the grave;

in fact they were so thick that we had to step upon them when we moved forward. You must go on a battle field to get any idea of its misery and suffering. Myself and company went forward before the sound of battle had hardly died upon the ear, and while those who had fallen were in the last struggles and agonies of death. These poor fellows were soon silent; but there was another class who had a few hours to live, and those few hours so full of thought, suffering and misery! Their cry was, water, water; oh, for God's sake, give me water! These cries and groans we had to endure without giving any relief until evening, when detachments went out and brought in many of them; but the number was so great they could not all be cared for until the afternoon of the second day, the 19th.

We marched (Sept. 19th) down through Sharpsburg to the ford where the rebels had crossed, leaving all pioneers and an entire new regiment of our brigade, some eight hundred strong, to bury the dead and care for the wounded. This force was from our brigade. There were several new regiments detailed for this purpose. Sharpsburg, being in range of our batteries, had not escaped the destruction of war. There was scarcely a building that had received some marks of the battle. I was told by a citizen that at one time seventeen families took shelter from the iron storm in the cellar of a large stone house on the principal street.

We did not overtake the rebels; and encamped on the bank of the Potomac for the night. Laying there until the evening of the 20th about 10 o'clock, we marched to Williamsport, where we expected to have a fight; but they "crossed over" the same night and we had no fighting. After lying near Williamsport for two days, we moved down the river about six miles to camp near Dan No. 4, where we still remain.

Here we are, and I will tell you what I commenced to tell when I first took the pen. We started from Harrison's Landing, Va., with sixty-three members of the company, all told. We have been on the march nearly every day since August 16th, and I have now with me forty-eight men. We are all tired and jaded out, but not more so than I expected after the excitement of the "chases" is over. Never did a body of men perform their arduous duties better and more cheerfully than the men of company E. In the march down to the peninsula to the present time, they have been prompt and ready for their duties, and all they have done have done well. Those who have given out in the marches, as far as I can hear, are in hospital somewhere in the department.

I am ordered to fill the non-commissioned officers' places, where they are vacant from long absence in consequence of sickness, by promotion from those who are here, which will make quite a change in the company.

Since we came to Washington the following deaths have taken place in the company: Braxton Courtwright, from the neighborhood of Plover, Wis.; Timothy Osborn, of Milton; Sergt. A. L. Cuts, Janesville; by poison; Anson N. Vaughn, Janesville; Sergt. Hartwell C. Hern, Janesville, killed at the battle of Williamsburg; Benjamin K. Platts, Milton; and John C. Simms, Janesville. I received the notice of Simms' death yesterday. He died Sept. 18th.

All have died of disease except Sergt. Hern and Cuts. I have given them in the order they have died, but have not given the dates of their death. I have several subjects for discharge, which will reduce our aggregate to about eighty-five men, making a loss of about thirty from the number with which I came to Washington.

H. M. WHEELER,
5th Wisconsin Vols.

GEN. ROBERTSON.—This gallant officer is a graduate of West Point; A most radical anti-slavery man; A devout Catholic; An able and successful fighting general.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord and his staff—Major P. Ord, Major S. B. Davis, surgeon, and Capt. A. B. Sharps—arrived in this city from the battle field of Hatchie yesterday evening, en route for the general's home in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Ord was seriously wounded on Sunday last at the battle of Hatchie. He was struck by a musket ball near the close of the action, the ball entering the leg, inflicting a very severe wound.

Major General Ord has been for twenty-three years an officer in the regular army, and is about forty-two years old.—Chicago Journal.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—We have a letter from C. A. Leake, of Captain Miles' company, dated Oct. 6th. He represents the general health of the men as good, though suffering some from change of water. They are still in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati.

THE GUERRILLA MORGAN WOUNDED.—A gentleman who arrived at Cincinnati from Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, states that the famous guerrilla chief, Gen. John Morgan, was badly wounded while harassing the federal army of Gen. G. W. Morgan, during its march from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio river.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—The Board of Trustees for the State Hospital for the Insane met at the Capitol on the 7th inst., and after receiving reports, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—H. H. Giles. Vice President—Wyman Spooner. Secretary—F. S. Lawrence. Treasurer—Simeon Mills. Executive Committee—Simeon Mills, E. A. Foote, Thos. Hood.

VISITING COMMITTEE.—Dr. J. P. Fuchs, Dr. William Quivey, Hon. Edward Pier.

BISHOP-GENERAL POLK.—The Granada Appeal says that Bishop-General Polk has "fallen into the bad habit of swearing when he gets drunk, which is not seldom." As this testimony comes from the rebel side of the house it can hardly be doubted.

IN CLOSE CONFINEMENT.—A letter from Louisville, to the Cincinnati Gazette, says that Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is in close confinement at the Galt House, not being permitted to leave his room.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

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Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The steamer City of Alton has arrived, and reports that the federal forces are in possession of Ripley. Pursuit of the fleeing rebels has been ended, and our troops are slowly retreating.

It is stated that hereafter Rienza is to be the headquarters of the federal army instead of Corinth, as heretofore.

Col. Baldwin, of the 57th Illinois, is returning home to recover from his wounds.

Gen. Oglesby will recover.

Gen. Moore (rebel) died this morning.

The loss of the 15th Michigan is seventy out of two hundred with which they went into battle.

Mr. Montgomery, the business man of the Victoria Whig, arrived from that place to-day, with his family. He gives a gloomy picture of affairs in that city, and says that the Union sentiment is being rapidly developed. The people, he says, are waiting anxiously for the appearance of the gunboats, and think an hour's bombardment will cause the capitulation of the city.

Merchandise and necessities are enormously high. King cotton is destroyed. The staple is worth but three cents a pound, and a bale will not buy a pair of Yankee shoes. He estimated that ten per cent only of the last cotton-crop has been burned.

Jeff. Thompson is gathering a body of men whose avowed object is to attempt the recapture of New Orleans.

Nothing from below.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.
Rumors of cabinet and military changes are from time to time revived, but gentlemen in official positions seem altogether ignorant of such arrangements.

Postmaster General Blair has returned to Washington from the north.

Secretary Smith's absence in Indiana will continue for several weeks.

A more cheerful and hopeful feeling as to the entire discomfiture of the rebels exists here now, among all loyal classes, than at any former period during the present war.

Col. Daniel Ullman, of New York, and about 700 others arrived at Annapolis to-day, having left Richmond Tuesday morning. The rebel troops are receiving their new uniforms, consisting of dark grey jackets and light blue pants. There is no lack of arms, and they have more cannon than can be used. The general opinion is that the war will not end until after the expiration of Lincoln's term of office. Everbody is sick of hostilities, and the troops desire to return to their homes, yet one constantly hears the remark, "you may exterminate us, but you cannot subjugate."

The new Merrimack is not yet finished. Sweet potatoes are \$8 per barrel, and coffee and sugar \$1 per pound, each. Little or no molasses on sale. Tin drinking cups sold for seventy-five cents each, and all other necessities in proportion.

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The government, at an expense of \$200,000, is about constructing a hospital, near the House of Refuge, capable of accommodating 2,000 men.

Col. Sheridan (?) of Illinois is reported killed, doubtful. Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The confederate loss is not ascertained. The enemy are north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

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Special to the Chicago Tribune.—First Lt. Henry Halsey is commissioned adjutant of the 15th regiment, vice Borchsenner, resigned; Geo. W. P. of Manuals, assistant surgeon of the 82d regiment; H. H. George, quartermaster of the 2d cavalry.

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James Grady was yesterday indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree, for killing Ward, a week ago.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
Southern papers state that yellow fever is raging fearfully at Galveston.

By a private dispatch from Dr. T. A. Raines to a gentleman of this city, we learn that he leaves Richmond on Wednesday with Gen. Tombs for Georgia, his wound requiring a brief rest from active duty.

The Louisville Va. Express, of the 24th, says: "A letter was received in this city yesterday from Maj. Gen. Longstreet, written on the battle field last Wednesday, saying that our forces were outnumbered, and that the battle was the most desperate and bloody of the war. Our loss was heavy, but he thinks that of the enemy still greater. We held our position occupying the battle-field, but Gen. Longstreet does not claim anything more."

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
The Suffolk, Virginia, correspondent of the Herald, dated 4th, has the following: I have highly important and gratifying news from this quarter to communicate. The rebels had pushed their pickets some distance this side of the Blackwater, and had grown quite bold in their menaces of this post. On Thursday evening Major General Peck ordered a reconnaissance in force, which was placed under command of Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Col. Spear started upon his mission about nine o'clock, and Friday drove in the enemy's pickets upon the main body, which was commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith. A

smart skirmish ensued in which the Colonel had one lieutenant and two sergeants wounded. He succeeded, however, in completely routing the foe and pursued him as far as Franklin, on the other side of the Blackwater. The object of the reconnaissance was fully accomplished, and much valuable information gained in regard to the strength and position of the rebel force in this quarter. There is not now a rebel soldier on this side of the Blackwater, and the probabilities are that they will not soon make another appearance. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.
Yesterday Gen. Stahl made a reconnaissance to Aladice, where he captured fifty or sixty prisoners whom he paroled, and also took several wagons and ambulances. A large force of rebel conscripts is at Gordonsville, which seems to be their main gathering place.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
The Hilton Head correspondent of the Herald, dated the 6th, states that an expedition of gunboats, with a land force under Gen. Brannan, had captured a force on St. Johns bluff, St. Johns river, below Jacksonville, and an infantry and cavalry camp at which large numbers of arms were found. On the 21st inst., after shelling the fort without receiving any response, it was found to be evacuated, the rebels skedaddling upon landing a land force in their rear to operate with the gunboats. On the night of the third the steam transport Boston, Capt. Johnson, was ordered opposite the fort to put aboard all the captured guns, ammunition, etc. Most of the captured ordnance are English rifled cannon of recent manufacture. The ammunition is ditto. The fort will be immediately destroyed. At last accounts every preparation was being rapidly pushed to completion to attack another heavy battery, situated on Yellow bluff, about eight miles further up the river. We are anxious to get up results. I predict, however, its speedy destruction, and the occupation of Jacksonville at an early day.

HANQUICKERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Oct. 9.
The following general order has been issued: Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 9, 1862.

The commanding general, in his congratulations to the army under his command for the victory achieved by their bravery at the passes of the South Mountain, and upon the Antietam creek. The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps under Burnside, at Turner's gap, and of Franklin's corps at Crumpton pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with obduracy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms. In the memorable battle of Antietam we defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in action, and thereby secured the remarkable for its duration and for the destruction of life which attended it.

The obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner, the dashy gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside on the left, and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasanton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. Fourteen guns, 19,000 stand of arms, and nearly 6,000 prisoners taken from the enemy, are evidences of the completeness of our triumph.

I will thank the noble army for achievements which have secured the loyal states of the east from the ravages of the invaders, and have driven him from their borders. While rejoicing at the victories which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people.

By command of Major Gen. McClellan.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. Gen.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.
Gen. Oglesby is not dead. I received the statement on the strength of a report from one of his own men. The report of the federal occupation of Grand Junction is not confirmed. Our forces occupy Rienza, and intend to hold it. A provost marshal has been appointed. We have chased Price as far as Ripley, and so far as we can ascertain the chase is still kept up.

Several thousand troops were in Cairo to-day. Commodore Davis has taken the gunboat Oranorode as his flag ship. She fired a salute this morning in honor of the event.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
Naassan papers announce the arrival on the 23d of the steamer Leopard from Charles, S. C., with a cargo of cotton, rice, &c., to the secessionist house of A. T. Darley & Co. The steamer Leopard reports that soon after leaving Charleston firing was heard, which is supposed to have been directed towards the steamship Hero, as this vessel was expected to leave about the same time. Her fate is not yet known.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.
During the last quarter ending with September, the postoffice department issued to postmasters 103,923,525 postage stamps as is shown by the bill of the National Bank Note Co. The National Bank Note Company have furnished postage stamps as well as the more current currency far in advance of the contract, and are constantly extending their facilities for increased daily supplies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.
Flour market excited, and advanced 60c to \$5.60, 75 for super western; 6,10a, 55 for common to medium extra western.

Wheat unsettled, at 2a 3c better—11a 12a for Chicago spring; 12a 12 1/2 for Milwaukee club; 12a 12 1/2 for amber Iowa; 12a 12 1/2 for winter red western. Corn firm at 63a 6c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lamps, Lamps, Lamps.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

LAMPS

of all

KINDS AND OF ALL STYLES.

Plain Lamps,
Fancy Lamps,
Cheap Lamps,
Hand Lamps,
Tomb Lamps,
Parlor Lamps,
Globe Lamps,
Hanging Lamps,
Slide Lamps,
Bracket Lamps,
Lantern Lamps,

of all

A Splendid Assortment of Lamps.

COME AND SEE MY LAMPS.

Come and Buy My Lamps

if you want Lamps that are Lamps at

Very Low Prices.

The Great Lamp Emporium is at

The Sign of the Golden Mortar,

East Side of Main Street.

East Side of Main Street.

Job Printing, cheap, at this Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Card.

TREAT & DODGE,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Janesville, Wis.
Office in Jackson & Smith's New Block, East Main St.
A. S. TREAT, M.D. Res. street.
J. DODGE, M.D. 2nd St. 1st door west of
Janesville, May 1st, 1862.

REMOVAL!

DR. B. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS
to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap26a4w

REMOVAL

DR. M. S. JOHNSON
has removed to
Jackson & Smith's New Building,
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. d26a4w

ECHLIN & FOOTE.

Merchant Tailors

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CLOTHS, CAMMERS, VESTINGS, and

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

CUSTOM WORK

Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. j26a4w

ALBERT CONSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK

CONSTOCK & HARTWICK,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

No. 60 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

moderately

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Best in the World.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces color not to be distinguished from nature, warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

Genoline is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

Factory, No. 31, Broadway Street, New York.

my31 [Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.] daily

Assessor's Notice.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 2d Dist. Wis.,
Madison, September 30th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have been appointed assistant assessors under the United States Revenue Law, for the county of Rock:

A. Lawrence of Janesville, for the towns of Janesville, Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton, and the city of Beloit.

Wm. E. Wheeler of Beloit, for the towns of Turtle and Beloit, and the city of Beloit.

J. L. V. Thomas of Newark, for the towns of Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Rock and Spring Valley.

J. M. Hammond of Clinton, for the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnson and La Prairie.

John West of Janesville, for the towns of Cedar, Magnolia, Porter and Union.

The annex

UNITED STATES MAIL

To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool,

A continent of Europe, calling at London, &c., &c.,
THE MONTREAL MAIL.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
 first class, full powered, fully built steamers, in com-
 munication with the
GRAND TRUNK RAILWA
 of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada
 mails and passengers.

Bohemian,	McMaster.
North Briton,	Grange.
Anglo Saxon,	Belmonte.
North American,	Borland.
North American,	Belmonte.

Hibernian, (New).
Norman, (New).

Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.
 Leaving New York, May 1st, the steamer's mail will
 reach Quebec weekly.

Rate from Chicago to London, Glasgow or Liverpool
 1st Class, according to Steam Room \$21 and £10.
 Storage, found with cooked provisions, 186 and 40.
 2nd Class, 1st class, good for 6 mos., 186 and 40.
 Steerage, 186 and 40.

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers
 and cargo, and for carrying mail, and for carrying
 (aid, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at very
 reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general
 agents, Sable & Scorie, 19 Water St., Liverpool, Cork
 and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to
 J. H. BARRETT, Chicago, at the Chicago Office,
 apudly 12 Lake Street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.

This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in
 length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
 American continent, between the cities of Montreal
 and Quebec, at a cost of nearly half a million of dollars, to connect the eastern and
 western divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

is now open for passenger traffic. This road, of nearly
 100 miles in length, is operated under our manage-
 ment from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and there is
 a direct line of passenger cars to New York, via
 Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickest and
 most convenient route for travel between the west and
 east. New York and New England. Passenger cars
 hooked through to all parts of Canada and the New
 England states, also

FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,

and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced
 rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States
 and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland
 every Friday during the season, and from New York
 every Tuesday, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at

Further particulars apply to **JAMES WARRACK,**

WALTER SHANTY,
Gen'l Manager, Montreal. specially

**Great Western Railway Company's
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE**
Via Great Western, New York Central and Connecting
Roads, to and from the
East and West.
CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads of the

General Freight and Ticket office, corner of La- and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Mark Packages "Via Suspension Bridge,"
and, in addition, will be glad to call on
the Company's Freight and Ticket offices for bills of
Lading, Tickets, &c.

215 Broadway, New York
Kimball, agent, 21 State st., Boston; Julius B. Otis,
general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillan, agent, Sag-
haroen, W. A. Spiller, agent, Albany.

A. A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and
Western Agt., c/o Lakeside, Dearborn st., Chicago.
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**Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.**

TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot
of Chicago:

6:00 A. M. New York and Boston Express, every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
except Sundays.

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Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
except Sundays.

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Monday, Wednesday and Friday,
except Sundays.

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Office in the west, and at the General office, corner
and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont Hot-
el, and at the depot, foot Lake street.
H. J. SPAULDING. R. N. RICE.
Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. E.
April 21st

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line
ONLY road to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield

section for Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville and Quincy.

Morning Express, at 9.15 A M
 Evening " 8.00 P M
 Extra freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours
 S. B. MASON, Sup't.
 C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent. Feb 22d 11

ST. A. OF WISCONSIN.
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 Eliza Sprague against Henry S Swift, Diana C Swift his
 wife, Mary S Hobden, George W Luak, William Co

Richards, E. W. Burdeen and Joseph Metzler.

closure and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 21st day of January, 1862, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, on Main street, in front of the Myers House, in the city of Jacksonville, in said county, on

THE 26th DAY OF APRIL, 1862,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:

lying and being in the village of Edgerton, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and husband and their

gubbed as a part of lot number one (1), in block number fourteen (14), described as follows, to wit: commencing at a stake in the southeast corner of said lot one and block thence running north northeast on Swift street four rods, thence west-northwest forty-four (44) feet, thence to the depot grounds and parallel line with Swift street, thence to the place of beginning, being in and to the lot of said Robert T. Lawton and wife, and B. H. Sherman and wife, dated 1867, and on which Swift's block is erected; also

lots number five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine

R. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff for Rock Co., Wis.
BENNETT, CARSDAT & GIBBS PIA'S Atty's. JA22389
The above sale is postponed to the 20th day of May,
1862, then to take place at the hour of the day and at
the place above mentioned.—Dated April 26th, 1862.

July, 1862, at the place and hour of day above mentioned.
 Dated May 29th, 1862.

my36dts S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

The above sale is further postponed to the 2d day of August, at the place and hour of day above mentioned.—Dated July 2d, 1862.

July 2dts S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

The above sale is further postponed to the 3d day of November, 1862, at the place and hour of day above mentioned.—Dated August 21, 1862.

aug2dts S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

Thaddeus R Fletcher against John Bradley, Miranda

Henry, John, and Joseph Baurey, Walter
 Bern, Eli Chantren, Timothy Coughlin,
 Corn, Eg, Erastus Corning, George W
 Levi Gifford, Lewis Hatching, Levi Hal
 Lewis B Tyley, Lewis O Wilson, R J
 Charles W Willard, Charles Scudder, Charles W Scudder,
 der and Samuel M Waller.

ants; I shall offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Circuit Court Room, in the city of

THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1862,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day the following
described real estate, to-wit: the south half of lots one
(1) and two (2) in block twenty-six (26) of the original
plat of Janesville, lying and being in the county of
Rock and State of Wisconsin, or so much and such part
thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due
the plaintiff on said judgment, together with the ex-
penses of such sale.—Dated August 18th, 1862.

CHAS G WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney. - an18d3r

IN the matter of the estate of Manson L. Williamson deceased.

ON reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, late of the city of Jonesville, this county, and the petition of his brother, Manly Williamson, by said city, representing that said deceased died as such in the state of Mississippi on the 29th day of August, 1893, leaving said instrument and praying that the

mentary issued to him, it is ordered that the proof of said instrument be taken and the matter of said

letters be heard before this court, at the office of the
 judge thereof, in said city, on the 13th day of October
 next, at ten o'clock A M, and that notice thereof be
 given to all persons interested by publishing a copy
 of this order for three weeks successively, once in each
 week prior to said day, in the Jacksonville Daily Gazette,
 a daily newspaper published at said city.—Sept. 17th
 1892. By the court.
 AMOS P. FRICHARD,
 County Judge.

3. David & Cowles p[er]s, agat John Mitchell Solomon Unt

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above captioned on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1861, I, Ira C. Jenks, a referee duly appointed for such purpose by said court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front steps of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in Janesville, on

THE 27TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
at 2 o'clock P. M., all those parcels of land situate in the city of Janesville, county of Rock and State of Wisconsin,

eighty nine (180), one hundred and ninety (190), two hundred and nineteen (210), and two hundred and

ty (220) in Mitchell's 5th addition to Janesville, according to the recorded plat thereof, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount due the plaintiff by virtue of said judgment. — Dated August 25th, 1862.